#### ALBANY.

THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE-THE CON-TEST BETWEEN YOUNGLOVE AND SELKRED -UNITED STATES SENATOR-THE CLERK SHIP-APPOINTMENTS BY GOV. HOFFMAN-THE GOVERNOR SWORN IN AS MAYOR OF NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Jan. 3 .- There are only about 55 out of the 75 Republican members of the Assembly in this city, but this is enough to make the fight for the officers of the lower branch of the Legislature lively. The cau casing for the different candidates is very animated, especially as there are but two aspirants for the Speaker ship-Truman G. Younglove of Sarategs and John H. Belkreg of Tompkins. Both have been members of the Assembly during the last two sessions and both are first-class men in point of ability and integrity. Mr. Belkreg has been louger in the field, and his friends seem confident of his election, but the friends of Mr. Younglove are even more sanguine. A careful survey of the field, making all due allowances, convinces me that Mr. Younglove's friends have more to build their hopes upon than those of Mr. Selkreg. The latter claims 46 votes and Younglove's friends count the same, but as there are only S Republican members one side is mistaken, and I think it is that of Mr. Selkreg. Mr. Younglove plarts out with a majority of the old mem-bers, 19 of whom have been returned, and in addition to these he has nearly all the members from the northern part of the State, and much the largest sprinkling of those from the west. Beside these, many of the members niong the line of the Central Railroad support him because of his heretofore bitter opposition to the increase of fare on that road. Mr. Selkreg's strength lies mainly in the members from the southern tier, and he has many supporters in different sections. The question of the Benatorship is only incidentally brought into the canvass, but if it should become mixed up with it between now and to-morrow night we will see a fight with which that of two years ago would be no comparison. At this time the indications are that Mr. Younglove will be Speaker, but of course nothing is certain, especially in Albany polities. There are over half-a dozen candidates for Clerk, the most prominent being Underwood of Cayuga, Underhill of New-York, W. J. Weed, and S. R. Harlow of Albauy, Shaw of Jefferson, and Johnson of Steuben. Van Brunt withdrew yesterday. The contest really lies between the first two; if Mr. Younglove's chances were less Mr. Harlow's and Weed's would be greater, but as the three are from the same part of the State, and the probabilities are that Younglove will be successful, the Clerk will have to be taken from another section. Mr. Underwood has been connected with the Clerk's desk in various capacities for eight years, and while it brings him some strength, there is a strong feeling that he has had a good thare of Republican patronage. Underhill, although inuch younger, is as well posted in political affairs, and having seen, in his capacity as stenographer and newspaper reporter, the workings of the office of Clerk, he is well qualified to fill it. Underhill's main strength lies in the fact that he is second choice of the friends of the other candidates. He has more votes to-night than Underwood, and he will concentrate the epposition to the latter, which makes the chances better than that of any other candidate. There are other candidates for Sergeant-at-Arms from almost

Gov. Hoffman has appointed Samuel B. Garvin District Gov. Hoffman has appointed stander the has tendered the place on the Superior Court bench, made vacant by Mr. Garvin's resignation, to William H. Leonard, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court. Gen. Palmer has resigned the office of Commissary General of Ordnance, and the Governor has appointed Gen. William H. Morris to the office.

At the manguration of Gov. Hoffman, Mr. Nelson, the At the issugaration of Gov. Hollman, Mr. Nelson, the Secretary of State, made a funny mistake in administering the eath of office. He attempted to swear Mr. Hoffman in as "Mayor" of the State of New-York. The Governor would hardly be pleased with the title after his efforts to exchange it for the one that is now accepted to the

### MASSACHUSETTS.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS-ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MANAGERS-THE STATE PRISON, INSANE ASYLUMS, ALMSHOUSES AND THE REFORMA-TORY ESTABLISHMENTS-THE VISIT OF MR. CHARLES DICKENS TO THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL. IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Boston, Jan. 2 .- The annual reports of the Toanngers of our State institutions are all published, and will be transmitted to the Legislature on Wednesday next. They contain the usual variety of facts of local interest, and there are some statements worthy of general

The annual Preport of the Directors of the State Priso corroborates the generally-admitted fact that intemper ance is a great cause of crime, and it is shown that during eight months of last year, when the public sale of spiruous liquers was prohibited, there were 65 commitments, and that during the same period this year, when the sale has been wholly unrestrained, there were 136. The warden, In his report, shows that the institution has more than paid expenses during the last two years; the surplus being \$60,000 cG. This result has been obtained not by a reduction of the number of officers, or of their pay, but by systematizing every department, and in obtaining something near the value of the labor of the convicts. The success of the last two years is likely to remain permanent. What to do with the surplus is a question for discussion, and two suggestions are thrown out. One is that it may be applied to the prevention of crime, and the other advances the idea of making some arrangement by which the immates shall become interested in the receipts by being permitted, for industry and good conduct, to draw a percentage of the surplus over and above a specified sum, the same to be appropriated to the relief of their families, or given to them when they are discharged. He speaks of a rather free exercise of the pardoning power, need says that it has, also defiect on those unfortunates who are obliged to serve out their full term. The cost per man for officers, provisions, clothing, and other expenses during 1888, was 182-21, and the earnings per man amenated to \$232-91—a good exhibit of figures.

The manue asymm reports are interesting, and the trustees of the institution at Taunton say that some practical method of providing for the employment of the instance is very desirable as a means of promoting their mental and bodily health. At the Taunton saylum the experience in the treatment of persons addicted to the experience in the treatment of persons addicted to the experience in the decay and the treatment of persons addicted to the experience in the Gedes of long established habits. Among the causes of longer standing have been received during the past 10 years, and the utmost caution should be exercised in pronuncing a protracted case incurable and the above to have been received during the past 10 years, and the utmost caution should be exercised in pronuncing a protracted case incurable and the ab In his report, shows that the institution has more than paid expenses during the last two years; the surpli

in abandoning the course most likely to lead to restora-tion. The medical treatment at these establishments is the same as has been generally indorsed in the general practice of the past 40 years—the idea being that in-mantly is essentially a disease of debility. The average number of patients at these institutions during the year has been as follows: Worenster, 370; Northampton, 413; and Tauton. 250. number of persons admitted to the State alms-

The number of persons admitted to the State almshouses during the year was 3,828. They have been conducted in the usual manner, and are all in a flourishing condition, so to speak.

The average number in the State Reform School at Westborough was 228. The trustees state that the price 60 cents per week) charged by the State to the various cities and tewns for the boys belonging to them in the institution, has ledj the authorities to send boys to the Reform School who should have gone to the poor-houses. They do not send them to the latter place because it would cost more than 50 cents per week to keep them—after which shows how eager city and town authorities are to reduce expenses. The moral and physical condition of the boys has been the same as usual, and the products of the farm have been considerable.

The State Industrial School for girls contains 157 intantes, who have been occupied with their studies, sewling, etc. The number of commitments has been and the earlier to eather the

mattes, who have been occupied with their studies, sew-ling, etc. The number of commitments has been small because town authorities are required to collect \$2.5 a year from the parents or guardian of every girl sent to the institution. In cases where the recovery of \$2.5 is doubtful the girls are sent to just by justices, through the intervention of the town authorities. That the immates are not lazy nor indolent, may be seen from this "daily programme," which is given in the report: A. M.—4.45, ktolen girls rise; 5.15, family (girls included) rise; 6, breakfast; 5.30, morning worship in chapet; 7, work; 10, recess; 10.50, work; 11.30, dinner; 12, work; 12.30, recess; P. M.—1,15, preparation for school; 2, school; 3.30, recess; \$4.6, school; 5, recess; 5.30, supper; 6, work; 8, evening worship; 8.30, retire.

get the State, including one sale in 1267, amoun, ed to 2.441,227 33, and the expenditures for grading, file, ing. etc., 10 \$1,241,589 45. The State now owns 250,000 square feet of hand, valued at \$1,500,000.

The Chappeinddie, Christiantown, Herring Pend, Marshpee, and Troy Indians, who are cared for by the pale-faces of the State, are as healthy as could be expected, when they are prohibited from scaiping and hunting. The reports showing small expenditures for their benefit does not state whether they read the Indian news from the West with interest or not, but it is prethat they are being gradually extinguished with-aking of their brethren who are on the war-path. Other reports of interest have not been iss

### A WELSH FESTIVAL.

THE UTICA EISTEDDFOD. UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 1.-It has been the cuscom of the Welsh people of this city, for several years past, to hold an Eisteddfod or Bardic Festival on the first day of the new year. This Eisteddfod is the national in stitution of the Welsh people, and it has been the pride of many neighborhoods in this country, where the number of Welshmen would warrant the enterprise, to hold local Eisteddfods, carried on as nearly as possible in the same manuer as those in Wales. As to the time when the Eisteddfod was first instituted, there is much diversity of opinion among the Welsh historians. There is no trouble in tracing it back as far as the twelfth century, and many assert that it was originated at that time. There are others, however, who maintain that the Eisteddfods can be traced back to the times of the Druids, centuries before Christ, and that they are to be regarded as the same as the public assemblies held by that ancient order, wherein national questions were deterancient order, wherein national questions were determined, disputes between different parties adjudicated, and criminals iried and punished. There does not appear to be much reason for connecting this institution with the Drublical, and the weight of testimony leads us to date their origin from the times of the Weish princes, when the poets were regarded as a privileged class, having free access to the houses of the nobility. They were divided into different orders, and the Eisteddfod was instituted for the purpose of determining what rank they should enjoy. And perhaps there are no people in the world who owe more to their bards for the preservation of their history and literature than the Weish do. What the monk did for other lands, the poet did for Wales. During the Norman and Saxon wars, the bards were subject to such severe persecutions that the office became one of great danger. Hence most ancient Weish poetry is written in allegory, thus, to a great extent, destroying its value as material for history.

Hence most ancient weish poetry is written in agreed, thus, to a great extent, destroying its value as material for history.

For various reasons the Eisteddfad gradually fell into disuse; but in the year 1810 it was revived under favorable auspices, and has been in a flourishing condition ever since. In Wales the rules connected with it are very strict, and any infraction of them is resented with spirit by the poets. Of late years, however, some of the ancient barriers have been swept away by the advancing spirit of liberty. What are known distinctively as Welsh meters are the most narrow and confining in the world, requiring a great number of alliterations in their composition. What may be termed the old school of poets adhere to them with the utmost pertinacity, but the young men of to-day have to a great extent cast them away, and adopt a style more nearly assimilating to the English meters. The primary object of the Eisteddfod, as now carried on is mental improvement, development of the faculties, encouraging new aspirants for literary fame, and rewarding merit in those found to possess it. It has lost its exclusively poetleal character, and prose and song now stand side by side. It is customary to offer prizes in money for the best compositions in prose, poetry, and music, and the indees, who are always men of eminence I side by side. It is customary to offer pri y for the best compositions in prose, poetry and the judges, who are always men of emi sic, and the judges, who are always men or eminence be various classes, amounce their decisions at the teddfod, when those who ment them receive their re-red. But the man who competes for an Eisteddfod to seldom does so for the sake of the money to be cived; the main object is to be announced as the inter before a large assembly of his countrymen, and dished as such to the Welsh world through the medium hely recovances.

ewspapers. infortunate for the Eisteddfod held to-day, that spirit. These consisted of speaking, singing, reading for prizes, and the adjudications of the judges on portions of the subjects given out. The President of the day was the Rev. R. S. Herbert of Fair Haven, Vt. It would be well to inform the reader here that the exercises are car ried on in the Welsh language. English being tabooed for the day, though most of the people understand it. A some of the Eisteddfods that we have attended hereto some of the Eksteddfods that we have attended heretofore, the speaking has been confined almost exclusively
to a species of self-glorification, but the gaptiemen
who addressed the audience this morning were remarkably free from this trait, and endeavored to impress upon
their hearers the duty of self-culture and mental improvement. Among the prizes awarded was one for the
best somets on the "Fiery Furnace," and one for the best
"National Ode." The best composer of a duet and the
best essay writer were also announced. There were two
competitive rendings, and, taken altogether, the reading
was the best we have heard at any Eisteddfod in this city.
But the interest of the meeting centered in the music,
which was of a high order of merit.

In the afternoon the half was packed to its utmost capacity. The programme was long and the exercises were
similar in character to those of the morning. Several
ctergymen delivered short and pointed addresses, one of

men delivered short and pointed addresses, one of dequently urging the Welsh people to cherish their tongne and keep it alive in this country. Many seent from the gentleman's views, but past events meeting was the ceremony of inducting a gentleman into the Bardic order. An arm-chair covered with evergreens had been prepared for this purpose, and the successful competitor in a poem on "Columbus" was led to it by Mr. Lewis, W. Lewis, Who is styled a Crowned Bard of Wales. This is the first time this ceremony has been performed here, and the event created the wildest enthusiasm. Several others were rewarded for proficiency as poets, essayists, readers, and vocalists.

The evening meeting was, in a manner, a repetition of the one in the afternoon. We had the same jam in the hall, vocal and instrumental music, rewarding of merit, short addresses—among others one in English from the Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, who was received with the most unbounded enthusiasm—reading, and competitive speaking.

The most noticeable feature connected with the Eistendfod is the fact that so many people could be brought together through such a storm, and manifest unabated interest in purely literary entertainment for an entire day.

### OBITUARY.

The Hon, Martin W. Bates, ex-United States Senator from Delaware, died at Dover on the ist inst. He was born in Salisbury, Litchfield County, Conn., on the 24th of February, 1787. After studying medicine for some time he gave up the profession and chose the study of law. He removed to Delaware, where he served several terms in the State Legislature, and in 1850 was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He served in the United States Senate from 1857 to 1859, after the death of John M. Clayton.

Mr. John A. Millard, one of the first lawyers of Troy, died in that city on the evening of the 1st. Mr. Millard was born in October, 1810. He went to Troy Millard was born in October, 1816. He went to Troy white yet quite a young man, brought to the study of his profession in the office of the late Job Pierson great zeal and industry, was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of law about thirty years ago. In this ho was eminently successful. For several years he was associated in practice with the late Hon, Gardner Stow, and since September, 1853, with the Hon. Harvey J. King. Mr. Millard's industry was untiring; his indomitable will knew no such word as fail. Personally and socially Mr/Millard manifested much the same peculiarities of nature and temperament that distinguished his business character. He was a positive man, proud in spirit, determined in purpose, and always evineing his strong individuality. He was a blunt man, and expressed his opinions and feelings without fear or favor.

#### COTTON LANDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR: The author of Gen. Sherman's Grand March does not speak very flatteringly of South Carolina lands; if he could reside here now, as a peaceable, good citizen, he would estimate those lands very differently. He passed from Savannah, Ga., north-easterly. to Cheraw; he was not land-hunting then, or he would have changed his course; for it was the most unfortunate one he could have taken to inform himself as to the real value of the cotton lands of the State. True, there is not much virgin soil to operate upon, but the cotton planters here don't care for it. They have, long since, abandones the idea of producing large crops without fertilizers. During the war all commercial manures were excluded: the cotton lands were planted in corn from year to year, and were very much reduced by that exhausting crop. The years 1866 and 1867 were years of hope and disappealment; low prices of cotton, unpropitious seasons, high prices of provisions, uncertain labor of freedmen, all contributed to bow down the cotton planter. The present year, however, has been a year of jubilee; the picture is reversed, and the cotton planter sees there is a brilliant future before him if he can only have a government that will protect his industry. Now that the ports are all open, and the commerce of the world is free to him, he sees no poor land around him, but pushes his plow bravely along, knowing that if abundant crops are not made the fault is his own, if the sensons are propitious. Just as its; at the North, if have the protection of them. The same results are alterned at it is because Yankee latelingence and energy are employed in the cultivation of them. The same results are attained here in a encouraging degree. to year, and were very much reduced by

recess; 10.29, work; 11.30, dinner; 12, work; 12.30, recess; 2.45, school; 5, recess; 5.30, supper; 6, work; 8, evening worship; 5.30, retire.

The report of the frustees of the State Nantical School (which the induces two ships with effleers and instructors for each), shows that the number of immates during 1868 was 1,953, and that 231 remained on the first of December, and the cutton binner. The presence is reversed, and the cotton planter was 1,953, and that 231 remained on the first of December, and the cutton binner. The presence is reversed, and the cotton planter sheet is not all the cutton planter. The presence is reversed, and the cotton planter sheet is not all the ports are all open, and the conton planter sheet is a will protect his industry. Now that the sustine of the sist of Charles Dickens was of peculiar interest to its as well as to him. His volunteer speech, 'Boys, just the sist of Charles Dickens was of peculiar interest to the save and the control of the sist of the natural pool of the ports are all open, and the control him, but pushes his plow bravely along, knowing that if his visit, it may be well to say that in this vicinity visit is free to him, he sees no poor land around him, but pushes his plow bravely along, knowing that if the world is free to him, he sees no poor land around him, but pushes his plow bravely along, knowing that if the same training to protess heaping the ports are all open, and the control him, but pushes his plow bravely along, knowing that if the same training the ports are not made there upon did lands, it is because the character in the manter of the same results are attained here in an encouraging degree.

Small procession calls up in many minds visions of facting the area of the process of such visions, the institution of them. The same results are attained here in an encouraging degree.

The substance of such visions, the institution during are the chief objects of the Institution during are the chief objects of the Institution during the process has been

ing condition of a better state officeling generally. With the "peace" that is promised us by Gen. Grant, all will yet be well in old South Carolina.

In addition to this, there is a very generally expressed desire, that there should no longer be any coldness between the people of the North and of the South. If there are those at the North who would like to make their houses among us, let them come along. There is no doubt that any such will be cordially received, and in that way only can we firmly reunite the people who have been antagonists so long, only because they were stransfer. geen antagonists so long, only because they were strar gers to each other. Very respectfully, c. w. Marlborough County, S. C., Dec. 25, 1868.

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

The following paper was read before the

American Institute Farmers' Club: There is probably no branch of industry in this There is probably no branch of industry in this country, in which wealth, enterprise, and genius are more successfully employed, than in the manufacture of agricultural implements. The very best of timber is selected for this purpose, and much time and labor expended in its preparation, yet, after all, the wood work of these implements lasts but a few years. However well it may be seasoned, by the ordinary processes, it is liable to destruction by dry rot, and powder post. Exposure to the alternations of temperature and moisture, if it does not produce immediate decay, will cause cheeking, and otherwise destroy the vitality and clasticity, and thus produce brittleness of fibre. Indeed the strength of the wood is not unfrequently impaired in its preparation for use. By many, the wood is soaked in water prior to drying, the albumen is thus dissoived, and by the application of heat natural or artificial, the sclution is driven out. The loss of the albumen, which is part of its life and strength, renders the wood more porous, and of course more susceptible to the absorption of moisture.

There are also many manufacturers, who, numble and unwilling to wait for the slow, process of desirection by

There are also many manufacturers, who, unable and unwilling to wait for the slow process of desiccation by exposure of their lumber to the open air for several years, resort to the more speedy method of the Kilndrying. They place their green wood in a chamber, and subject it for weeks and months to hot air or superheated steam. This is but one node of distillation, driving out the life and strength of the wood at every step, and if continued will result in complete destruction of the fiber. A piece of charcoal is a specimen of wood too much seasoned by the Kiln-drying process. But whether dried in a kiln or in the open air, wood remains porous and will absorb moisture, and hence is liable to shrink and swell according to its exposure.

There is a mode of treatment, however, lately brought to the attention of the public, whereby green wood

There is a mode of treatment, however, lately brought to the attention of the public, whereby green wood fresh from the forest may be shaped and fitted, and in a few hours so prepared that it can be used in the manufacture of implements. This is a recent American invention, and called the "Robbins Process."

This process is so simple and so easy of application that it deserves a brief explanation.

The wood to be treated is placed in an iron chamber; connected with this by a pipe, or goose-teck, is a still supplied with coal tar, and under which heat is applied for its distillation. At from 20 to 300 degrees of heat the vapor of naphtha is generate: which passes over into the wood chamber. This hot vapor drives the air out of the chamber, and expels the meisture from the wood. It coagulates the albumen of the sap, as the white of an egg is congulated, made tough and insoluble by the action of boiling water.

The air driven out, the moisture expelled, the albumen of the real process.

egg is congulated, made tough and insoluble by the action of boiling water.

The air driven out, the moisture expelled, the albumen coagulated, and the pores of the wood thus being made void and expanded, the heat under the still is increased to from 365 to 400 degrees. At this temperature the vapor of creosete (or carbolic acid), is generated, and passes into the chamber; and thus the wood is subjected to a second bath in an element so subtle that it becomes thoroughly permeated. This creosete, or carbolic acid, is a powerful antiseptic, and will effectually prevent fermentation or putrifaction of the albumen; or in other words, prevent dry rot. It cares the wood, as a ham is cured by smoke, it tans it, as a hide is tanned with tank acid.

cured by smoke, it tans it, as a hide is tanned with tanic acid.

But merely to drive out the mosture, coagulate the albumen, and supply the wood with an antiseptic is not all that is necessary. The fiber must also be protected. By mereasing the heat under the still to from 500 to 600 degrees, the vapors of the heavy tar oil are carried into the chainber. The wood is thus subjected to a third bath in the vapor of oils. This condenses into the wood, primes at thoroughly, and furnishes to the fibrous portion of it complete protection against the moisture of the atmosphere. By this ireatment the wood undergoes no change in shape or size, and is at once ready to be fitted and applied to the purposes intended. There is as much put into the wood as was driven out, hence it does not shrink, and not shrinking it cannot warp or check.

Thus the wood is not only seasoned or cured, so that it will not shrink, warp, or check, but by coagulating the albumen, and tilling the pores with the oil (which becomes resmous in contact with the atmosphere), the wood is made denser, tougher, and stronger. Upon actual test it has been shown that the strength of white pine, for instance, was increased 37 per cent by the treatment.

It has been shown that the strength of white pine, for in-stance, was increased 57 per cent by the treatment. By this process the weed is also preserved from decay. Decomposition, either in animal or vegetable substances, cannot take place in the presence of creosote. The wood is also thoroughly primed, and no paint is necessary to the protection of the fiber, but may be put on merely by way of ornament. In such case less oil will answer, maximuch as the wood is already saturated with oil.

The value of this process in the wood used in agricultu-

#### THE FRANKING SWINDLE-ANOTHER CARD FROM CONGRESSMAN LINCOLN. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In answer to the card of Messrs. Dimmick & Co., and your notice of the same, allow me to say that, in accordance with a custom long since established by Senators and Representatives, I franked envelopes for the organization known as the "Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue," during the last campaign, with the express understanding that they should be used only for political purposes. I knew the officers of this organization to be gentlemen of honor, and did not for a moment suppose any person connected with the same would violate this agreement. When, in November, I found that Messrs. Dimmick & Co. were "flooding the mails" with circulars under my frank, I had not even a suspicion that any member of that firm had ever had any connection with the "Boys m Bine." I received large numbers of these circulars through the Dead Letter Office and reported them to the Postmaster-General and to the Postmaster at New-York, and certainly had no right to suppose this firm (which I had never heard of was in any way connected with the organization alluded to. The fac-simile of members of Congress has been used all over the country for general political purposes, and certain parties have sought to take advantage of this to subserve their own interests, which proves the privilege to be liable to great abuse; therefore let us aboilsh it.

Very respectfully yours, W. S. LINCOLN. Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1869. understanding that they should be used only for political

### MARINE DISASTERS.

A dispatch from Gibraltar reports the arrival of the American bark Speedwell, Capt. Patten, dismasted. The Speedwell sailed from New-York Dec. 1, for Cadiz. The schooner Knight, Romer, from Elizabethport with coal for Providence, ran ashore on Sunken Marsh, Hell Gate, and carried away her rudder; she was towed off by the steaming Game Cock, Capt. Brainard, and taken to City Island for repairs, leaking badly.

### RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS.

On the night of Jan. 1, Messrs. Meyers, Deutsche & Co.'s store, No. 44 Hudson-st., was broken into by burglars, who tunneled through the wall from the adjoining building, and stole several thousand dollars worth of silks, velvets, and other valuable property. On Saturday, Detective Officers King and Lyon visited the residence of Jacob Eppstein, No. 44 Market st., and there found all the property stolen from the above firm. A large quantity of other property, supposed to have been stolen, was found and removed to the Station-House in Eldridgest. Emetted, and one Jacob Goldforb, were stolen, was found and removed to the Station-House in Editidge st. Eppstelo, and one Jacob Goldforb, were taken into custody, and locked up. They were tempo-rarily committed by Justice Mansheld, to enable the offi-cers to obtain further information relative to the robbery.

THE SALE OF HARSIMUS COVE. TRENTON, N. J., Jan, 3.—The joint railroad companies have accepted the terms laid down by the Commissioners for the purchase of Harsimus Cove, and have paid \$500,000, the sum demanded by the State.

THE MALDEN MURDER-DISCHARGE OF THE SUS-PECTED PERSONS. Boston, Jan. 3.—The examination of Ruth and Lillies, who were arrested on a suspicion of murdering David C. Faulkner, the Maiden watchman, resulted in their discharge from custody.

HMAVY POST-OFFICE ROBBERY. St. Louis, Jan. 2.—Adolphus Pfau, a clerk in the post-office, was arrested to-day on the charge of ab-stracting letters from the office. He was held to ball in the sum of \$15,090. NEW-YORK LIFE.

If you are a stranger in New-York, and have

BROADWAY AT FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTER-

in hour to spare, you will find much to see and amus you, if you take your stand at the corner of Canal-st and Broadway about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. You will, no doubt, at first fancy that half of the upper part of the city must be on fire, or that there is some great at traction in the neighborhood of Union-square, or that some terrible accident or calamity has taken place somewhere "up town." You will see thousands upon thou-sands of persons pushing, pressing, hurrying, all streaming in one direction along that great thoroughfare. Morchant, banker, lawyer, the smart clerk, the threadbare clerk, who has a look of extreme respectability, and a certain something about him that tells you he has a wife and nine children to provide for; young la-dies from the telegraph office and the salesroom, the plodder, the speculator, the fortunate 'ring" man, the man who is always on the lookout for something to turn up, glide rapidly before you, each apparently having but one object in view—to pass the person immediately in front of him. Little gamins, whose covering is one-half mud and the other half tatters, dodging, belting, and ducking through the crowd as they noisily ply their busy trade in the evening papers, or importune you to "have a shine for ten cents. Sir." half-starved, miserably-clad little girls shiveringly ask you to "buy a bouquet for your button-hole," or whiningly implore you to parchase "an ivory tooth-pick for five ceuts," "a pocket-camb," "a pair of braces," or "the last new Grecian Bend;" men, with a jaunty air, confidently recommend you to invest in "a gold pen and honder for 20 cents, gentlemen—three for half a dollar;" a perfect genius in imitating bird-whistling, puppy-whining, pig-squealing, and horse-neighing, politely offers to teach you the trick. He is certainly clever, but despises punctuation; all his words run rapidly from his mouth, as if they were vainly endeavoring to catch up with one another. "Now, gentlemen, we will give you the whinneying of a young colt," "one for you, Sir I ceatch you." "and you, Sir I thank you, Sir," "stand back, boys." "Now, gentlemen, I tell you honestly, these little articles cost me nothing, they don't cost me a quarter of a cent apice." "Ah! that's right, Sir," and he turns with a patronizing smile to a lad in the crowd, who has succeeded in making himself purple in the face, and in producing a small squeak from his new ten-cent purchase; "but you see, gentlemen, from his new ten-cent purchase;" but you see, gentlemen, for something to turn up, glide rapidly before you, each elf purple in the face, and in producing a small squeak from his new ten-cent purchase; "but you see, gentlemen, the inventions of genius must be rewarded, and so we charge you 10 cents for this interesting little article charge you to cents for this interesting little article—three for a quarter of a dollar, gentlemen." Boys leading blind men by the hand, roughly demand your charity; drivers of stages coolly try to run over you; hackmen swear at your stupidity in standing just there—till you at last become so be wildered that you think your head must have come out without your brains. But you will get used to it in time. Look at those two exquisitely got up young men who have just come from the hands of that intelligent barber, who straps his razor in the basement of the Brandreth House, and who so glibly take alternately "Republican" and "Democrat" to suit his customers. They care not for the crowd; they know the crowd is regarding them as they saunter along, arm in arm, but they make a point of never looking at the crowd; and as to buying anything, the action of putting the hand in the pocket would disarrange that tout ensemble so necessary to a correct appearance on Broadway, which they have been at such cut. semble so necessary to a correct appearance on Broadway, which they have been at such end-less pains to achieve. But stay, just study them a moment. Young, tall, good-looking, well built, despite their cottism, they are really five specimens of humanity. Foor Venus! why wasn't she born in the nineteenth

The hards tell how, where Hemas cools
The breeze o'er Heilconian glades
The trees and rocks were work the fools,
To follow Orphems' screnades.

But could Miss Nature have foreseen Our gallants of these later days, By Jupiter! she'd ne'er have been Haif so compliant to Orpheus' lays.

By Juniter! she'd ne'er have been Haif so compliant to Orpheus lays.

But see, here comes a man of a different stamp; he is one of the upper ten of our merchant aristocracy, and carries the cares and anxieties of a million or two dollars on his shoulders. As he hurriedly wends his way from the absorbing occupation of the counting house to the retirement of his manison on Fifth-ave., does he give a thought to the crowd, or the noisy little beggars and newsboys who place themselves one after another directly in his path, importuning him to buy something or everything! I think not. Mid the din and noise of the passing vehicles he scarcely hears them; he certainly does not notice them; he simply passes round them and walks on. Wearled with that daily routine of mercantile life, so unvarying, so monotonous, his mental faculties having vainly endeavored to take one comprehensive retrospect of the events of the day, quickly and unconsciously give up the effort. As he pushes his way along, he finds that this mass of human beings are all moving in his direction, and this going with the stream, this absence of opposition, produce an action of his brain, so quiescent in its operation as almost to amount to invellition. He needs the recuperative influences of house, the well-lighted, warm, theerful apartments, the comfortable dinner, the invigorating glass of wine, with all their consequent repose of mind and body, before he is able once more to take that lead, which every man should take, in the social intercourse of his own family. Rested, refreshed, and endued with new life, he almost forgets (that is, if his avocations be legitimate and not merely speculative) that he has a store "down town," and is ready for the opera, the

on merely by way of ornament. In such case less of with answer, answer, manswerd as the wood is already saturated with answerd in the world by the world of the same and the s nevertheless do look; younger men, more careless of appearances, boidly turn round and stare; ladies of refinement sternly look in the shop windows; there is a rustle of heavy silk, a mass of guipure flutters in the wind, and the wretched Pariah of society passes hurriedly on, nameless and friendless. "Anid these changing scenes of life." you begin to speculate and gradually sink into a reevie, from which you are abruptly aroused by being accosted by a gentlemanly looking foreigner, with an anxious expression on his face. "Pariate Haliano, Signor!" No. "Sprecken sie Deutch!" No. "Francuis!" No. "Arba! sen you ere Inglishe, you will sen sare do to me one nobel action. I am arrived Samed! passe from Europe, I ave been val you call rob, de tout man argent et de mes baggages at se bordine suse, ver I ave loge, will you ave se goodnesse to me donner quelque chose." You are yourself a stranger in a strange land, your kindly sympathies are aroused, your hand goes into your pocket and you are by two dollars a poorer nian. But you have been grossly swindled; never mind, your lesson has been a cheap one. And now some sem intoxicated target company, with band playing, colors flying, and rifles hanging very much behind over the shoulder, appears on the scene; stopping passengers, omnibases, hack carriages, carts and baggage wagons, and creating a perfect Babel of confusion. In the medley of eaths and shouting which follows, one man alone preserves his calimness of demeanor: 'its that gentlemanly officer who, staff to hand, takes the ladies' arms and politely assists them in thread-our their way through the labarynth of vehicles. You meanor: Its that gentlemanly officer who, staff to hand, takes the ladics' at ms and politicly assists them in litered ang their way through the labaryath of vehicles. You watch his imperturbility with feelings of envy and admiration; and thinking that you have seen enough for one day, that you have bad enough of the noise, the din, the dust, and the latter cold north-easterly wind, you wisely determine to follow the example of the rest of the world and go home to your hotel to dinner. You do so, and as you sit over your quiet, solitary dinner, on the European plan, accent on the o, if you please (although all the hotels in Europe have a table d'hôter, you think to yourself, "Well, this young America is certainly a go-a head nation." And you are right.

### A NEW-YEAR'S AFFRAY.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock on New-Year's night, while a party of ten reveless, in the restaurant of the St. Bernard House, situated on the north-west corner of Prince and Mercer-ats., were gambling with cards, two nen entered. One of them, named Jerry Dunn, aged 25 years, residing at No. 175 Eldridge-st., the other, said to be Mr. Thomas Campbell, Sheriff of Kings Co. There were in the saloon, when the new comers entered, Butt
Rielly, who has no residence; Patrick Nash, residing at
No. 222 West-Twenty sixth-st.; Charley Mulligan, residing at
the intersection of Forty-third-st. and Third-av.; Jack
McGinnis, who is said to reside at Feter Mitchel's,
No. 104 Bleecher-st.; Charley McGinnis, one of the
proprietors of the establishment, brother of Jack McGinnis, and five other habitues of the place.
The new comers accepted an invitation from some of the
players to join them. They played and drank until
about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, when a general
fight commenced. The most probable report is that Sheriff
Campbell had on his person about \$400 or \$500, by exhibiting which, from time to time, he had aroused the
thievish fancies of some of the company, who at last endeavored to take the money from him. Perceiving
this rufflanty attempt upon his friend, Dunnimmediately,
as is said, drew his revolver, threatening doubt to all who
should attack him. Pistols were then produced and baltles seized by a number of persons who rushed toward
Dunn thus permitting his friend to retreat to the street
door and escape. A general row ensued, shots were discharged in rapid succession, bottles were hurled across
the room, and chairs were dashed to pieces. The noise
brought officer Crittenden to the spot, followed soon after
the pistol of his friend, and again return to the saloon
two blocks distant. On the appearance of the Officer, Dunn was observed to run to the sidewalk and get
the pistol of his friend, and again return to the saloon
where he is said to have continued firing, discharging the
contents of all the barrels at his opponents.
The squad of officers, with officers Crittenden, capitured
Mulligan, Nash, Riley, Jack McGlunis and Dann, and couwere the is said to have continued firing, discharging the
contents of all the barrels at his opponents
the proprietors, and Dann's supposed official friend.
Charles McGlinnts of the police, about seven of the revelers escaped, among whom wer were in the saloon, when the new comers entered, Butt Rielly, who has no residence; Patrick Nash, residing at

House, all had agreed to refuse to make any complaint. The Magistrate, after making the usual investigation, perceiving that there was no ground for holding the prisoners, discharged them unconditionally.

### MUSIC

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

There is sharp rivalry now in the giving of Sunday concerts, Mesars, Dodworth and Mollenhauer having heisted their standard at Irving Hall in opposition to Mr. Theodore Thomas at Steinway's, and we hear comething of still another series of entertainments of a similar kind to be given elsewhere by Mr. Carl Auschutz The more the better. The public will certainly not be losers by the competition, and possibly even the managers may for a time find profit in their enterprises. Atter a while of course, the weakest must go to the wall, but for the present there seem to be audiences lenough for alt. Last night for example, though the streets exhibited a rare and exasperating combination of fce, snow, water and fog, both Steinway and Irving Halls were well attended. At the former Mr. Theodore Thomas gave the sixth concert of his excellent series, with the assistance of Mrs. Farnsworth and Mr. J. N. Pattison, both of whom were very cordially welcomed and recalled. The labors of the evening, however, fell as usual upon the orchestra, which played an overture of Gade's, a scherze and capriccio of Mendelssohn's, a fantasia on the "Africaine," the overture to "Oberon," etc., with the spirit and correctness for which Mr. Thomas's band is deservedly admired. Mr. Thomas makes a good pro gramme, and always gives us music worth listening to.

At Irving Hall the selections were of a lighter character, and those most keenly relished were the poorest. The Mendelssohn Orchestral Union, a double-headed organization under the leadership of Mr. H. B. Dodworth and Mr. Edward Mollenhauer, furnishes the solid fare of these entertainments. It is a new orchestra, and not as good a one as it will be by and by; but it is strong (there were about fifty pieces last night), and played some things very well. Too much brass seems to be its bane, and Irving Hall cannot bear much brass. Mr. Ignatz Pollack sang very much to the sationaction of the audience, and with very good expression, and a Miss Rokohl made her first appearance as a vocalist. She has a voice which deserves more cultivation than seems to have been expended on it.

### MUSICAL NOTES.

Signor Severini gives his third morning concert at 2:20 to-day with the assistance of Miss Toedt and Mr. Edward Hoffman. Miss Minnie Hanck has been singing with

great success in the French provinces, preparatory to her appearance in Paris. "La Perichole" is to be produced this even-ing at Pike's Opera House, and "L' Ell Orege" will soon follow at the French Theatre.

The celebrated buffo artist, Signor Ronconi,

nounces that he will give lessons in singing and musi-declamation at his residence in Thirteenth-st. The next general rehearsal of the Church

Cheral Union will take place on Thursday evening, Jan. I, at 8 fo'clock, in the Trinity Chapel School-rooms on West Twenty-fifth-st. Madame Parepa-Rosa's concert on Friday

to be the occasion of an emphatic demonstration by the lady's thousands of friends and admirers. Mr. Levy, the elebrated cornet-player, will appear with her. Ole Bull's concerts to-night and to-morrow

Ole Billi's concerts to high and to morrow night we presume will attract large audiences, and promise to be full of interest. The great violinist will be assisted by Miss S. W. Barton, soprano, and Mr. G. F. Hall, barntone, who have been singing with him during his western tour, Mr. James H. Wilson, planist, and an orchestra under the direction of Carl Bergmann.

# THE DRAMA.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe, at Wood's Museum, is to be succeeded, we hear, by a new burlesque-company in which Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will be the principal members. This company will begin its performances here in February, in "The Field of the Cloth of Gold." The Morlacchi Ballet Troupe, which consists of eight dancers, will appear in conjunction with it. In the mean while the tedious burlesque of "Ernani" will be continually presented. A stuffed sea-monster thirty-three feet in length-a combination of fish and reptile-has lately been placed in the Museum. This creature was killed, some time ago, near Eastport, on the coast of Maine. WALLACK'S THEATER.

The chief event of the season-the producion of "Much Ado About Nothing," at Wallack's Theater -is now close at hand. This week, however, will be mainly devoted to "Money," which will be acted on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. The last re-sentation of "The Captain of the Watch" and "W cock's Little Game" is announced for Wednesday. Mr. Lester Wallack is playing exceedingly well, this season, and his performances should be attended-and are sure to be enjoyed-by all persons who are fond of comedy

### THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Now that the Holidays are past, Matinées e given at the Circus only on Wednesdays and Satpresented every night, as well as at the matinees, to-gether with varied equestrian and aerobatic performances. Mile. Roland, who is a magnificently spirited nder, appears also, and is highly successful in arousing the onthusiasm of the audiences. Another stirring feat in equestrianism is done by Melville, who also rides a bare-back steed, and carries his infant son around the ring, in a series of exceedingly pleturesque poses. MISCELLANEOUS.

### Tammany opens to-night. The Worrell Sis-

ters produce "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" this even-ing, at the New-York Theater. "The Emerald Ring" is to run but two weeks longer at the Broadway Theater. No change in the programme of the negro minstrels. "Bone Squash Diablo" helds its ground at the San Francisco ball, while a medley of comicalities glitters on the stage at Bryant's. Mr. Dan. Symouds, formerly the business representative of Jefferson, the comedian, has succeeded Mr. Tayleure in the post of business manager of the Olympic Theater. Mr. Tayleure, we in-derstand, will sail hence for Europe, on Wodnes-day, in the Russia, with a view to secure certain attractions for his new theater, Pike's pera House. "Humpty Dampty" remains at the Olympic, as usual, and is now in his second year. "After Dark" supplies the lurid sensation element at Niblo's Garden. Mr. George Vandenhoff will continue his readings, at the Union League Club Theater, this week, where he may be heard on the evenings of Monday. Tuesday, and Thursday. The Hi-bernian Minstrels, at Apollo Hall, are about to appear in what they call the " Irish Opera Bouffe" of " Molly of Killarney." Mr. McKean Buchanan is about to present himself, in the New-York Theater, in a series of tragedies. Mr. Stephen Massett has also made arrangements to give his entertainment at a Broadway Hall. "They come no single spies, but in battalla." Madame Von Baerendorf, a German actress who has hitherto appeared only at the Stadt Theater, announces that she will give a series of performances at the Union League Club Theater, commencing on the 9th inst. (Saturday evening next). Mr. Tayleure will open his season at Pike's, in March next, "The Tempest," which will be produced with magnificent scenery. Mr. E. I. Davenport has been engaged to play Prospero, and Mr. W. Davidge to play Caliban. Mr. Humphrey Bland is dangerously ill. His health has been failing for a long time. Mr. Edwin Booth is in town, completing preparations for the opening of his new theater. Mrs. John Wood is to manage the St. James's Theater, London.

### THE WEATHER.

The weather was peculiarly mild yesterday erning, with every indication of rain, but during the morning, with every indication of rain, but during the day the clouds blew over, and the sky brightened ap, until late in the afternoon, when it became very forgy. The sleighing, although rather too heavy, was enjoyed by many, more especially on the Bloominsdale Road and in the Central Park. At the hatter place the drives were througed all day with every kind of slesgths, drawn by horses fast and otherwise. At the variods rinks the skating was good in the morning, but toward evening the lee became entirely too sift. The street cars generally resumed their usual time, the tracks having been cleared of snow, but owing to the slippery condition of the safewalks they were so crowded as to become more of a public nuisance than a blessing. The fog in the evening did not interfere materially with ferry mavigation, but at all of the ferries it was found necessary to keep the "fog belie" ringing during the whole night.

New York, Hour, Thee Har, Wind.

12 20 20 22 K. N. R.

12 20 20 22 K. N. R.

13 20 20 21 N. R.

14 20 20 20 11 N. R.

15 20 20 11 N. R.

16 22 20 11 N. R.

17 20 20 30 12 N. R.

18 21 20 20 22 S. N. R.

19 22 20 20 30 N. R.

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10 21 20 21 N. R.

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14 21 20 20 30 N. R.

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25 25 20 30 12 N.

26 20 30 12 N.

27 20 30 12 N.

28 2 ay the clouds blew over, and the sky brightened ap.

from 15 to 20 inches deep. The trains on all the road are several hours behind time. One freight train was 2 hours behind time and two or three have been abandoned. In tonay places in the country around Binghamton the drifted anow covers the fences.

AT BOSTON.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—During the storm yesterday, the schooner Laurel of Hancock, (Mc.) with a cargo of corn, from Baltimore for Ellsworth, dragged ashore in Provincetown Harbor, but will come off without damage. About one foot of snow fell yesterday, causing considerable delay to railroad travel. The New York train due carly this morning, was three hours late. The Eastern and Northern trains are less fortunate, but probably the tracks will be clear to-day.

### tracks will be clear to-day.

ANOTHER BOND ROBBERY. On Saturday, at 11 o'clock a. m., one of the employés of Messrs. Bierwirth and Rochall, shipping merchants, doing business at No. 50 Pinest, procured from the bank where the firm make their deposits a tin box containing \$30,000 worth of United States bonds of various denominations, deeds of real estate, insurance scrip, and other valuable papers. This box was placed on a desk in the tinor office. Soon afterward three men called and engaged those in the enter office in conversation relative to shipping matters. This conversation lasted from ten to fifteen minutes. Having obtained the desired information, the men departed. Within half an hour of their departure, a womkin called and inquired the price of a passage to Europe. She was given the rates of passage, and in turn went pany. So far as known these were the only strangers that called, up to 3 o clock p. m. At the last mentioned hour it was discovered that the box and contents had been stolen. It is believed that one of the three men mentioned above stole the box while his companions engaged the employés in the outer office in coversation. But little is known of their personal appearance, and the chance of arresting the thieves or recovering the valuables is very slim, indeed. employes of Messrs. Bierwirth and Rochall, shipping

EUROPEAN MARKETS, LONDON, Jac. 2-1 p. m.—Consols, 92; for both meney and the account.
United States five-twenty bonds quiet at 74). Stock market firm; Brief

nited States five-twenty owners, at at 25th.

1 at 25th.

1 at 20th.

1 at 20th.

1 at 20th. mchanged.
Lexbox, Jan. 2-5.30 p. m.—Tallow, 48/ P cut.
Livanipor., Jan. 2, 5.50 p. m.—Cheese 70/ P cut. for the best
trades of American fine. Peck 19/ P bbl. for Easiers Prime Mess.
Prankfour, Jan. 2, -U. S. Fire-Twenty bonds 79; for the issue
Frankfour, Jan. 2, -U. S. Fire-Twenty bonds 79; for the issue

of 1002.

ANTWENP, Jan. 2.—Petraleum, 525 france for Standard White.
FRANKFORT, Jan. 2.—United States 5-20 bonds, 79-279; for the issue

### MARRIED.

MEIGHEN-FOSTER-Os Sunday, Dec. 27, 1855, at the residence of the bride's father, in Forestville, Minn., by the Rev. Mr. Cabit, William Meighen to Catherine, eldest daughter of M. J. Foster, esq., all of Forestville, Minn. PARSONS—BRIGHAM—At Framingham, Mass., on Thursday, Dec. 31, George S. Parsons of Moutclair, N. J., to Alice M. Brigham of Con-cord, Mass. No carda.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

### DIED.

CLARKSON-In Heidelberg, Germany, on the morning of Friday, Dec. 11, Pauline Rives Clarkson, wife of David M. Clarkson of Newburgh 11. Pauline Rives Clarkson, on-the-Hudson, New-York.

JLAPP-In Orange, S. J., on Sunday, Jan 3, 1969, Henry Martin, youngest sen of Oliver M. and L. Antomette Chapp, aged J years, 6 CLAPP—In Orange, N. J., on Sanday, Jan 3, 1869, Hany Martis, youngest see of Oliver M. and I. Anteinstie Clapp, aged J years, & months, and 14 days.

Funeral on Tuesday, Jan 5, at 3 o'clock p. m. at the residence, Clereland-st. mar Perk ave.

CLARKSON—In Brookirs, on Thursday evening, Dec. 31, Samuel Flord Clarkson, Counselor-at-law, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and members of the har are respectfully invited to attent his funeral from the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, on Monday, the 4th linet, at 2 o'clock p. m.

DAVIS—On Thursday, at North Wayne, Maine, James P. Davis.

RANTON—On Sunday evening, Jan 3, Charles Raston, in the 65th year o'fhis age.

of his age. Notice of the funeral hereafter. EVANS-On Sunday morolog, Jan. 3, of pneomonia, Mrs. Sarah A. Evans.

Evans.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning, Jan. 6-her 69th birthday—4 lbj o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, Wan. J. Bryan, No. 238 East Frittenbest.

East Fiftiethest.
FOSS-In Sing Sing. N. Y., on Friday morning, Jan. 1, Grace Mitchell, lefant child of the Rev. Archibald C. and Caroline Mead Foss, aged a mortis and II days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the M. E. Parsonage in Sing Sing. on Monday, Jan. 4, at 2 p. m. Train leaves Thritelettest. Depot at 11 a. m.

Jan. 4, at 2 p. m. Train leaves Thirdetenest. Depot at 11 p. m.

GRIEFF.—Early on Sunday morning. Jan. 4. Ann C. Woram, wife of A.

D. Grieff of New-Orleans.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday
next at 12 p. m., from the house of Mrs. Holmes, Main'st. Grange,
N. J. Carriages will be in waiting at the North Grange station on the
arrival of the 11½ train from Hobotom, to convey friends to the house.

HART—In this city, on Friday, Jan. 1. William G. Hart.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral
from the residence of his father-in-law, A. C. Benedict, No. 57 Word
Twenty-mocond-at, on Monday, Jan. 4, at 10 Clock.

KING:—In Brookim, Jan. 2, 1669, after a lingering illness, Mrs. George KING.—In Brooklen, Jan. 2, 1689, after a lingering fillness. Mrs. George W. King, edeat daughter of Charles Ledlard, eag., of New York, aged 13 years, 3 mouths and 11 days.

Savamah, Ga., papers please copy.

McCOON—On Saturday afternoon, after a short fillness, Miss Phebe McCoon.

McCoon.
The relatives and friends, and also those of her brother Cornellus McCoon, and brother-in-law Wim. H. Townsend, are respectfully invited to attend the fineral on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at it o'clock a.m., from the Collegiate Obrech, corner Fifth-ave, and Twenty-nisth-st., without further invitation.

McCoy-After a lingering illness, Elizabeth McCoy, sister of the late Mrs. Jos. S. Barnes.

a Joa N. Barnes.

friends of the faulty and those of her nephews Edwin R. and
friends of the faulty and those of her nephews Edwin R. and
on. M. Barnes, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral ose
oldar, the 4th inst., at 2 p. m., from the Church of the Incarma
o, corner Thirty-Shibest and Madison-ave., without forther notice. MITCHILL,-On Sunday, Jan. 3, after a long and painful illness, George

MITCHILL.—On Sunday, Jan. 3, after a long and paintin timess, GeorgStreedil, in his Sigh roat.
The relatives and frenches of the family, 'and those of his brother Samuel
L. Mitchill, the Masonic Fraterity, and members of the St. Nicholas
Society, are institled to attend the funeral from Choisea Presbyterias
Church, West Twenty-second-st., between Eighth and Ninth-avea, on
Treeday, Jan. 5, at 19 o'clock, a. m.
ST. NICHOLAS LODGE, No. 321, F. A. M.—Brethren: Ton are
summoned to altered the funeral of brother George Mitchill on Traesday,
Jan. 5, at 19 o'clock a. m., from Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West
Twenty-second-st., bet. Eighth and Ninth-avea. Companions of Phenia
Twenty-second-st., bet. Eighth and Ninth-avea. Companions of Phenia
Hack harts and suits, and white gioves will be worn. St. Nicholas Lodge
still assemble at its recome at 9 o'clock a. in.
PACKER—In Brooklyn, Jan. 1, 1998, Lonis Richardson, sen of Lonis B.

Black hits and sale, and at 9 clock a. in.

PACKER—In Brooklyn, Jan. 1, 1899, Lonis Richardson, sen of Louis B. and Jennie L. Facker, aged 3 years and 5 months.

The remains will be taken to New-London, Conn., for interment.

ROOKERS—On Saturdar morning, at 191 clock, Charles M. Rogers, in the 6th year of his age.

Fineral from his late residence, No. 42 East Twelfthest, at 11 clock this (Monday) morning. The friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SALTER—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 3, Commodere William D. Saiter, U. S. N.

The relatives and friends of the family, and officers of the United States Navy and Army, are respectfully invited to attend his function of web-

The relatives and friends of the family, and officers of the United States. Navy and Aron, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 6th inst., from the Second Probyleriza Church, Bliasbeth, N. J., at 2 o'clock p. m., without further notice.

SAUL—On Friday, Jan. 1, Emily P. Saul, aged 21 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Toesday, Jan. 5, at 2 o'clock from the residence of last parents, Forty-ninthest near Third-arc. South Brooklyn.

STEARNS—At Nevark. N. J., on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 2, Anna S. Prenties, wife of the Rev. Journalan F. Stearus, D. D., and sister of the Rev. Dr. Preoties of this city.

The funeral services will take place in the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, on Wednesday, the 6th inst, at 2 o'clock p. m.

THOMPSON—On Friday evening Jan. 1, Francia A. Thompson of this

Nexatk, on Wednesday, the 6th inst, at 2 ceners p. in.
THOMPSON—On Friday evening, Jan. 1, Francia A. Thompson of this
city, specific feeds of the family, and of his father-in-law, Thomas
Oven, and his brother in-law Abm. R. Van Nest, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 3 West
Thirtieth-st, on Toesday, the 5th inst, at 10 g. z. m.

## Systial Botices.

If you want an ADDING MACHINE, get FOWLER'S. It adds as high as NINETL'NINE MILLION without stopping. Seat on receipt of price, \$5.2 G. B. FOWLER, No. 37 Fark-row, New York, Room No. 23.

Ninth Assembly District Union Republican Association—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The above Committee for 1898 will need at Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abrighton-square, THIS EVENING at 71 o'clock, for permanent organization. By order of GEORGE F. MERKLER, President.

ALEI, M. RAGLERSON, Charman Executive Committee of 1868.

ALEX. M. RAGLERON. Chairman Elecutive Committee of 1000.

Thirteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at Head-clation.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at Head-clation.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at Head-clation.—Thirty Mandard KVENING at 74 o'clock. intion.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at Hee ourters, No. 206 Eighth-are., TRIS (Monday) EVENING at 71 o'clock Executive Committee will meet at 7 p. m. BESJ. B. DUMVILLE, President.

The

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ASSOCIATION of the mains for barrone will be dispatched on SATURDAI closing at this Office at 7.39 n. m. JAMES KELLI, P. M.

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